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Code-Switching
The Use of the English Language
in the Context of Madeiran Portuguese

MASTER'S DISSERTATION

Angélica José Silva Freitas

MASTER'S DEGREE IN LINGUISTICS: SOCIETY AND CULTURE



UNIVERSIDADE da MADEIRA

A Nossa Universidade

www.uma.pt

September | 2022

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SUPERVISOR

Doctor Svetlana Kurtes

Acknowledgements

This dissertation was possible due to the efforts of many. It conveys not only my efforts and knowledge acquired through research but also the knowledge of those who guided me. First, I would like to thank my supervisor Doctor Svetlana Kurtes for her attentive guidance and for believing in this research as much as I did. I would like to also thank the professors and colleagues who helped me through this master's degree, especially the ones with whom I worked directly. I would like to say thank you as well to my friends who helped me spread the questionnaire present in this dissertation, without them it would have been very difficult to reach as many people as it did. Finally, I would like to show my gratitude to my loved ones and family, especially to my mum, dad and brother who have supported me as much as they could through my education and motivated me to keep working hard.

Abstract

The English language has been achieving global recognition. Not only is it widely spoken in a variety of professional and public domains, it is commonly taught at all levels of formal education. Portugal is one such country, offering English as a subject from the first grade of elementary school.

Due to these and other cultural, economic and geo-political factors, English has become a globally accepted *lingua franca*, that is to say, a language used for communication between interlocutors who do not share a common language.

Additional factors contributing to the popularisation and the global spread of English are the media and the entertainment industry (videogames, music, films, TV programmes), the great majority of which is produced in English.

The factors mentioned above are seen as contributing to the phenomenon known as code-switching (or translanguaging), which denotes the practice of changing and alternating the language codes in spoken or written interaction. This practice is quite widespread in Portugal, particularly among younger speakers, who tend to code-switch in daily communication, inserting English words and phrases in their utterances, or switching entirely to English in certain communicative situations.

The dissertation intends to investigate this phenomenon, focusing in particular on the practice of code-switching among the younger Portuguese-speaking population of the Island of Madeira. In order to achieve this goal, a questionnaire was designed and distributed among younger Madeirans of both genders, various levels of education, as well as various levels of the English language proficiency. The collected data was analysed and reflected upon and relevant conclusions were suggested.

Key Words: English, Portuguese, code-switching, translanguaging, communication

Resumo

A língua inglesa tem vindo a obter reconhecimento global. Não só é muito falada numa variedade de domínios profissionais e públicos, como é geralmente ensinada em todos os níveis da educação formal. Portugal é um desses países, oferecendo o inglês como disciplina desde o primeiro ano do ensino básico.

Devido a estes e outros fatores culturais, económicos e geopolíticos, o inglês tornou-se a língua franca globalmente aceite, ou seja, uma língua utilizada para a comunicação entre interlocutores que não partilham uma língua comum.

Outros fatores que contribuem para a popularização e a difusão global do inglês são os meios de comunicação e a indústria do entretenimento (videojogos, música, filmes, programas de televisão), a grande maioria dos quais é produzida em inglês.

Os fatores acima mencionados são vistos como contributos para o fenómeno conhecido como *code-switching* (ou translinguismo), que é a prática de alterar e alternar os códigos linguísticos na interação falada ou escrita. Esta prática é bastante difundida em Portugal, particularmente entre os falantes mais jovens, que tendem a comutar códigos na comunicação diária, inserindo palavras e frases em inglês nas suas afirmações, ou mudando inteiramente para inglês em certas situações comunicativas.

Esta dissertação pretende investigar este fenómeno, focando em particular a prática da troca de códigos entre a população de língua portuguesa mais jovem da Ilha da Madeira. Para atingir este objetivo, foi gerado e distribuído um questionário entre os jovens madeirenses de ambos os sexos, de vários níveis de ensino, bem como de vários níveis de proficiência na língua inglesa. Os dados recolhidos foram analisados, refletidos e foram sugeridas conclusões relevantes.

Palavras-Chave: inglês, português, mudança de código linguístico, translinguismo, comunicação

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1. Aims

The dissertation aims to investigate and explain the phenomenon known as code-switching (or translanguaging) between Portuguese and English, which is a common day-to-day practice among younger Portuguese-speaking inhabitants of the Island of Madeira. The investigation will try to understand which factors may have an impact on this communicative practice, as well as look at its origins. Other research questions and hypotheses may include the following: why do younger people code-switch? Is it because English words and phrases may convey their communicative intentions better? Is there an emotional factor involved? Is it because the English word or phrase may seem to be “shorter and simpler”? Or “modern” and “cool”? Or is it because there is no equivalent in the Portuguese language? In order to fully understand the investigated phenomenon, a carefully designed questionnaire was distributed, paying special attention to a number of sociolinguistic variables, such as the age and gender, the level of education and the level of the English language proficiency among the respondents taking part in the survey, number of years they have been learning English in formal education, opportunities to learn the language outside the educational system, opportunities to communicate in English in professional and social daily interactions, etc. After the data have been collected and analysed, a possible explanation will be offered, and adequate conclusions put forward.

2. Literature Review

The investigation comes as an extension of a research project carried out for the curricular unit in Sociolinguistics supervised by Professor Aline Bazenga, as part of the master's degree in Linguistics: Society and Culture during the academic year of 2020-2021. The original project looked at the code-switching habits of young Madeirans (18–29-year-olds). The project was small-scale and limited in scope, but it opened relevant questions that are worth exploring further. The data collected for the original project will be used as a starting point for the current investigation, which will then expand and deepen in order to answer the proposed research questions.

There are many terms that describe the switch between languages, those being code-switching, code-mixing, and translanguaging. Although all very similar in essence, some linguists do distinguish them (cf. Kester, 2021; see also Bokamba, 1989; Gardner, 2009; Gibbons, 1987; Gleason, 1973; Murata, 2017; Nilep, 2006).

Code-switching is understood as the switch between two different languages by bilinguals. In essence, it is the intercalation of two languages while speaking or writing. This shows the mastery of linguistics by the person switching the linguistic code easily (Auer, 1999, 2005; Gumperz 1976, 1982; Myers-Scotton, 2005).

Many people use the terms code-switching and code-mixing interchangeably, although some linguists make a distinction in which code-mixing refers to the hybridization of two languages and code-switching to the movement from one language to another (Kester, 2021).

Code-switching and translanguaging are used as synonyms a lot of the time, although some authors distinguish them apart, such as Li Wei who wrote for the Oxford Press in 2018 about this topic. She explains that code-switching is understood as an alternation between languages in a specific event of communication such as an email. It is a linguistic concept used and accepted (Oxford University Press, 2018).

In comparison translanguaging, in essence, challenges boundaries between the so-called linguistic and non-linguistic means of communication (Oxford University Press, 2018).

In this dissertation, we will assume all of these phenomena as one and will refer only to code-switching, as the main purpose of the dissertation is to understand the

reasons that motivate code-switching between Portuguese and English among young Madeirans.

Language belongs to those who speak it. Code-switching is a motor to fight the conventional ways and modes of speaking and writing. The linguistic freedom is given back as people discover new ways of communication (Vogel and Garcia, 2017).

Code-switching creates a different dynamic of learning vs teaching and helps to develop a linguistic identity enhancing meaning and experience (García, 2009; Creese and Blackledge, 2015).

This phenomenon also helps to come to an understanding of the role of the first (L1) and second (L2) language teaching and learning. The reason to learn an additional language is to become multilingual or bilingual, not to replace one's language (García, 2009; Creese and Blackledge, 2015).

The act of code-switching brings people together through their various dimensions, allowing them to create a social space where they can connect and share their thoughts and experiences.

Multilinguals' creativity—their ability to push and break boundaries between named languages and language varieties, as well as to flout norms of behaviour, including linguistic behaviour—and criticality—their ability to use evidence to question, problematize, and articulate views—are both highlighted by code-switching (Li, 2011a: 1223).

The code-switching instinct is a powerful tool that enables people to overcome cultural and language barriers to reach their goals in communication. Multiple cues are present in each message, and humans have a natural drive to draw on all the different resources available to them. Humans do not read multiple cues in a single manner. Instead, they tend to pay attention to the parts of the language that are connected to the other signs and hearers (Li, 2011a:1223)

One of the main reasons why the comparison between the acquisition of a language and its subsequent use is not significant is that it focuses on the acquisition of a specific learning task. Instead, the question that should be asked is: What are the available resources for a specific learning task (Li, 2011a: 1223)?

Attitudes toward code-switching (henceforth: CS) are linked to personality, language learning history, present linguistic practices, and other socio-biographical characteristics (Dewaele & Wei, 2014)

Monolinguals are prone to dismissing Code-switching as "gibberish" (Edwards 2004, 78). Even seemingly neutral names, like Tex-Mex, Franglais, and Japlish have negative meanings (ibid). These phrases reflect monolingualism and linguistic purism beliefs, or one language alone (OLON) and one language at a time (OLAT), which are at the root of anti-code-switching views (Wei and Wu 2009). Languages should be kept separate and well-formed by strictly following monolingual criteria. Even bilinguals who code-switch mistakenly feel that code-switching is a sign of laziness or a lack of language ability (Dewaele & Wei, 2014).

Because we do not choose our personalities, the considerable correlations between personality traits and attitudes toward code-switching show that how we perceive linguistic behaviour is partly out of our conscious control. Therefore, it appears that having a more favourable attitude about code-switching is linked to having lower levels of neuroticism and higher levels of TA (tolerance of ambiguity) and CE (cognitive empathy). Extraversion, on the other hand, had no effect (Dewaele & Wei, 2014).

Higher levels of multilingualism were not always associated with more favourable sentiments toward code-switching. A closer examination of the data indicated non-linear, curved connections, with those with the lowest and highest degrees of multilingualism having more positive sentiments than those in the centre (Dewaele & LiWei, 2014).

Code-switching can even be done in solidarity and affiliation with a particular group (Gal, 1978; Milroy, 1987). It can be used to fill in the gap of words that the speaker does not know or even does not remember, in essence, can fill the gap of the inability to express (Gysel, 1992).

It is known that code-switching is typically a process for those who are bilingual or multilingual. It is a phenomenon that requires metalinguistic skills and is not a sign of language impairment. Speakers who use two languages at the same time are labelled as "confused" or "they don't know either language well" (Kester, 2021).

The expansion of English has been growing steadily over the past few decades. It is, without a doubt, the most widely spoken and frequently taught language globally.

This phenomenon can raise some questions, such as "What happens to a language that spreads throughout the entire world and that is in contact with basically every language?" (Mauranen, 2016) and "Is it possible that English will replace other languages by making them disappear?" (Mauranen, 2016). The straightforward answer to these questions is no. Studies have demonstrated that the use of local languages has not decreased (Mauranen, 2016; see also Crystal, 2003; Northrup, 2013; Nunan, 2003; Pan & Block, 2011; Rao, 2019;)

Another important question that has been frequently raised is if the English spoken around the world is acceptable. According to Mauranen (2016), "... [L]earning English isn't the same as knowing English and knowing English isn't the same as being able to speak good or even intelligible English". There is a need to recognise that while grammar and vocabulary can be learned and taught, the accent is something that is almost impossible to mask. Still, with the global spread of English, this does not seem to be an issue anymore, and there are many emerging regional varieties of English. What matters is the mutual intelligibility among the interlocutors.

It should be noted that English, despite being globally spread, is not replacing official languages in countries where it is widely spoken. Instead, one can say that it actually complements the linguistic profile of these countries, functioning as a *língua franca*, which is a language utilised when interlocutors do not have a common language (Pereira, 2015; see also Mauranen & Ranta, 2009; Seidlhofer, 2005; Seidlhofer, 2004).

People's motivation to learn and speak English in daily communication can be very diverse (Crystal, 1997). The reasons behind this can be of cultural, historical, economic, or geopolitical nature. Some of these reasons, namely historical and geopolitical, may have initially caused the spread of English to far-flung territories, such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand, today all having English as their official language. Similar reasons contributed to the spread of English to countries in Southeast Asia and Africa, but the global phenomenon of English in more recent years has largely been due to commercial reasons and has become a language of global professional communication (Pereira, 2015).

The causes of code-switching have been studied long before the common knowledge of this phenomenon.

The USA-based National Public Radio (NPR), more specifically Matt Thompson, wrote an article about the “Five Reasons Why People Code-Switch” (2013).

The first one is addressed as “Our lizard brains takeover” as in as people started to slip into a different language or accent without realising it, especially profanities as Lisa Okamoto, a Japanese/American told NPR about her experience on a Japanese haunted house “Eventually, I started code-switch-screaming English profanities” (Thompson, 2013).

The second one is addressed, as “We want to fit in.” This one applies a lot to behavioural or slang use as the example given by Thompson of Amy Proulx, who tried to learn Farsi since she married an Iranian-Canadian. She tried to learn it the conventional way but ultimately gave up and started watching Iranian soap operas. This led to good Farsi skills, and she was able to fit in better (Thompson, 2013).

The third reason was “We want to get something” (Patti Hollingshead, 2013). This is as people using certain accents to get something from someone. Patti Hollingshead said she lived in Ireland and noticed there were two different prices for goods and services, one for locals and one much more expensive for non-locals. She, as an American practised her Irish accent and was able to get local pricing (Thompson, 2013).

The fourth reason was “We want to say something in secret” (Veronica Rodriguez, 2013). Veronica Rodriguez, a Venezuelan, speaks both English and Spanish fluently but many Spanish people do not immediately think she talks Spanish since she is not Spanish-looking or even Latina-looking. This leads to people talking freely around her thinking she does not understand. She knows French as well and even she is guilty of choosing another language to comment on people, one day she crossed paths with a man and she mentioned to her friend that he was attractive, to her shock he answers back “Merci!” (Thompson, 2013).

The last reason given by Thompson is “It helps us convey a thought” some concepts need the perfect answer or as Thompson put it “that perfect bon mot”. Sometimes it is easier to convey what we want to say in our mother tongue if we are used to hearing about that concept in English. Jennifer Monahan French woman who works in

software tends to code-switch words such as “Non-profit fundraising” since that is a very American idea. Most words that are not a concept that French people understand in terms of practice they usually code-switch, for example, the act of bringing lunch to school from home, as they do not have this habit, the container does not have a name in French, so they call it “le lunch box” (Thompson, 2013).

The notion of switching language due to feeling more comfortable in saying certain words in, for example, Portuguese, is a valid reason to code-switch. Sometimes some ideas are expressed better in some languages than others. This can be because a language can lack certain words, for example, names of foods sometimes lose their “cosiness” when said in other languages (Kester, 2021).

Although people are most times unaware of the change in linguistic code, it happens quite a lot, especially in the social media era. We can see how natural it is to start to speak a language and then change it. This happens at any point in a sentence, it can be at the beginning of the sentence, at the end or even in the middle (Kamariah & Ambalegin, 2019).

This phenomenon is known to take place in more informal situations, such as social media interactions, with friends or with family (Kamariah & Ambalegin, 2019).

Based on the research (Kamariah & Ambalegin, 2019) even when written, more specifically on Instagram, it can be understood that code-switching is used for four reasons:

- changing the topic
- lack of vocabulary
- bilingual/multilingual
- prestige and trend

Proficiency, although noticeable in the word's usage, does not affect the influence of code-switching. Even if someone is not fluent in English, they can still code-switch some words (Holmes, 2013).

This will be exactly the topic of this dissertation. It will try to understand what variables are involved in this phenomenon and which are not taken into account when code-switching.

It will try to prove that not only is code-switching accepted and natural nowadays but also it is very common in any gender, age, level of education and especially in any level of English. It is assumed that only the younger generation and the people with higher education and level of English code switch. On the other hand, it is also assumed that people code-switch because they do not know enough English to have a full conversation in that language.

3. Methodology

The main data-collection method was a survey, more specifically, a questionnaire, which was distributed among carefully selected participants, making sure the optimum representativeness of the sample was obtained. The questionnaire used for the original small-scale project will be taken as a starting point, revised, and expanded. Relevant sociolinguistic variables will be factored in, in order to secure more refined results, which will further allow for more sophisticated analysis. The questionnaire was distributed via the online platform Google Forms, as it is very accessible, user-friendly, and easy to set up. The call for participation was then announced and distributed through online social apps such as WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook, and Messenger, with the aim to reach wider audiences. Finally, the collected data will then be systematised via the spreadsheet Excel, analysed and reflected upon. The final stage of the investigation will be to draw relevant conclusions and suggest recommendations for further research.

It will be also used examples that were personally found on social media, such as Twitter and Instagram, of code-switching between Portuguese and English to support the statement made by the author of this dissertation that it happens with frequency.

This methodology will combine corpus-based analysis as well as a questionnaire so that the conclusions can be proven in both methods.

4. Questionnaire

This questionnaire was done in the platform Google Forms due to being easy to access, reliable and easy access for everyone. It was an anonymous quiz and only included personal questions that were general so that a sociolinguistic profile could be drawn.

Firstly, there was an introductory paragraph that explained why this questionnaire was made, as well as introduced the topic to those who are not familiar with it. This was an anonymous quiz, the only personal questions present in it were age, gender, education level, emigration, internet access, and English media consumption so that a sociolinguistic profile of the participants could be drawn.

The third section is the quiz itself. In this part, there are questions of evaluation and perception such as:

- their level of English;
- if they have contact with the language and if yes where;
- if they use English words daily, including here a table with words (ex.: “what”, “oh my god”, “same yes/no”, “thank you”) and a blank space for free writing so that they can suggest other words that they use regularly;
- in what circumstance do they use English (written spoken or both);
- if they use English when texting;
- in what social context do they use English (family, school, professional, casual);
- if the person uses full sentences in English;

At the end of the questionnaire there are 6 sentences that contain code-switching in it so that the respondents could evaluate them as “Natural” if they do not think of it as strange, and “Unnatural” if they thought it was peculiar:

- “Hey guys já sabem quando é para começar?¹”
- “No worries, estou a trabalhar anyway²”;

¹ “Hey guys do you already know when to start?”

² “No worries, I am working anyway.”

- “Troca a primeira parte, just a suggestion tho³”;
- “Me neither, mas já estou aqui, might as well⁴”
- “Já acabei, I am more than happy to leave⁵”
- “I just took a week off, o outro trabalho fica feito na próxima semana⁶”

Then comes the questions of “yes” or “no” where the respondents evaluate the affirmations for example “If English expressions are more global and trendier”, “I use the English language because sometimes I forget the Portuguese words”

The last question is an open answer where it is asked in their opinion what the reason to code-switch is. With this question, we will be able to understand perhaps the reason for most people is to do this phenomenon as well as some people sharing their opinion on the topic of code-switching.

³ “Change the first part, just a suggestion tho.”

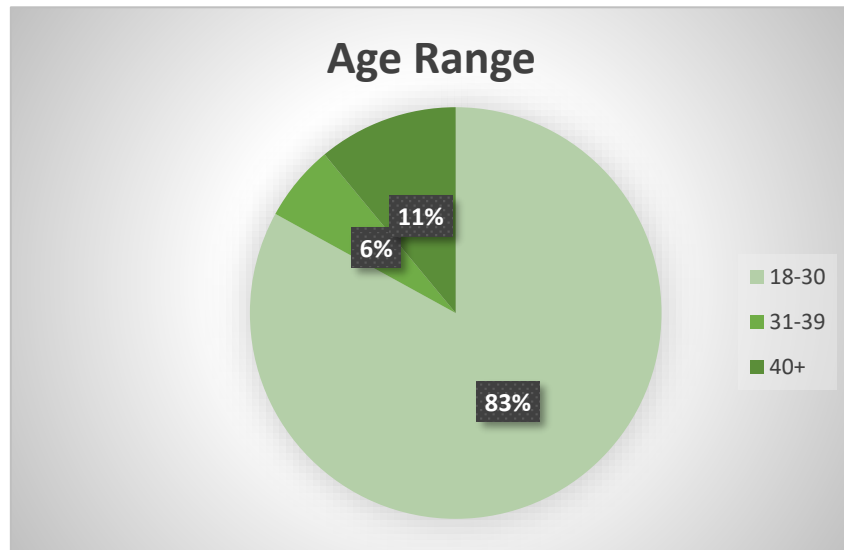
⁴ “Me neither, but I am already here, might as well.”

⁵ “I have finished, I am more than happy to leave.”

⁶ “I just took the week off, the other project will be done next week.”

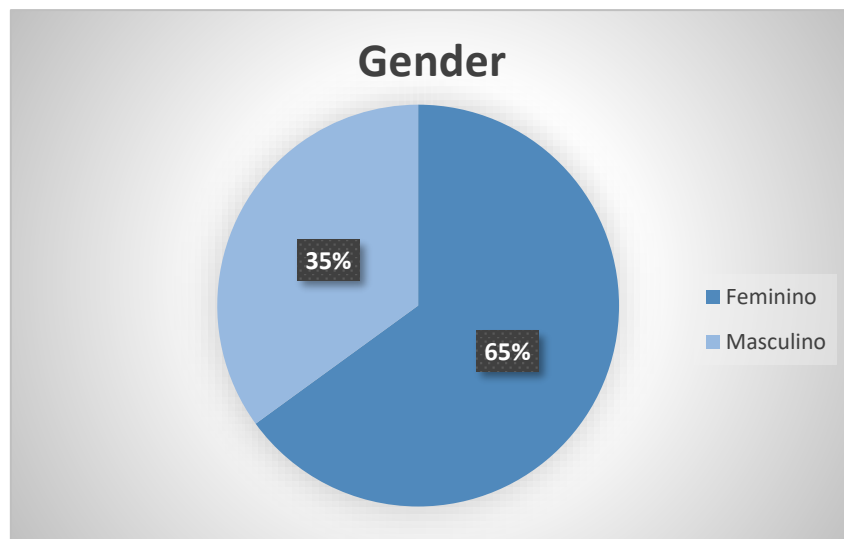
5. Data

As it was previously stated, the questionnaire was sent to 100 people of different ages, gender, education, and level of English. This data was analysed, and the results were the ones down below.



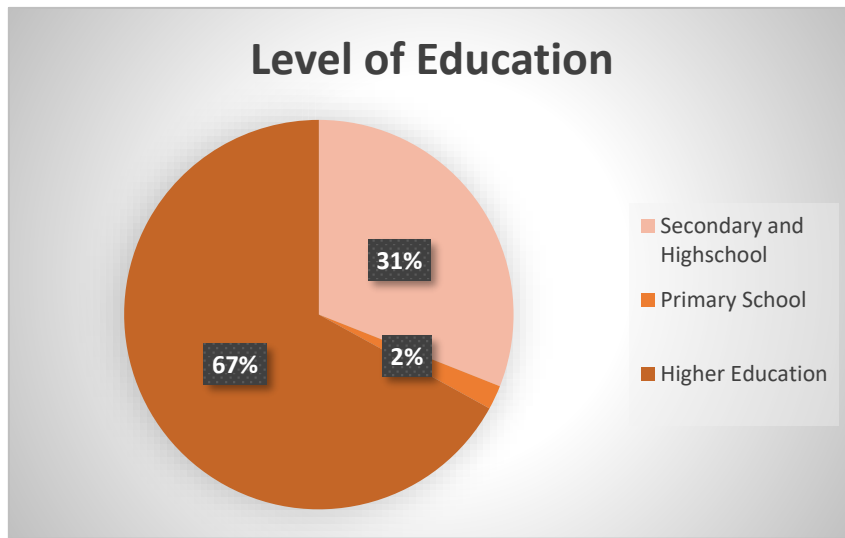
Graph 1 – Age Range

As it is possible to see in Graph 1 83% of the people who answered the quiz were between 18 and 30 years old, 11 % were above 40 years old and only 6% were between 31 and 39 years old.



Graph 2 - Gender

On the gender topic, we can also see that a majority is female with 65%, while there is only a 35% is male (see Graph 2)



Graph 3 – Education

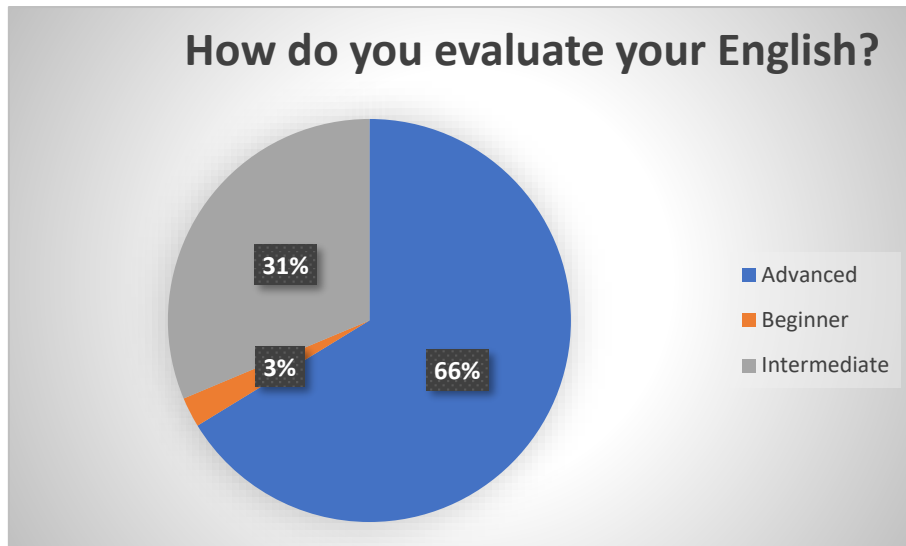
We can see in Graph 3 that the vast majority have Higher Education at 67%, the second is Secondary and High school level with 31% while Primary School has only 2%.

Due to the big difference in data, it was decided that the focus would only be on young adults, 18-30 since this age range was the majority of answers. We ended up with 83 questionnaires to analyse.

6. Data Analysis

As a result of what was previously mentioned, the project only took into account the youngest participants (18-30 years old).

Not all questions will be analysed, only the ones with more input and relevance to the aims of this dissertation will be discussed due to the length and time limitations.

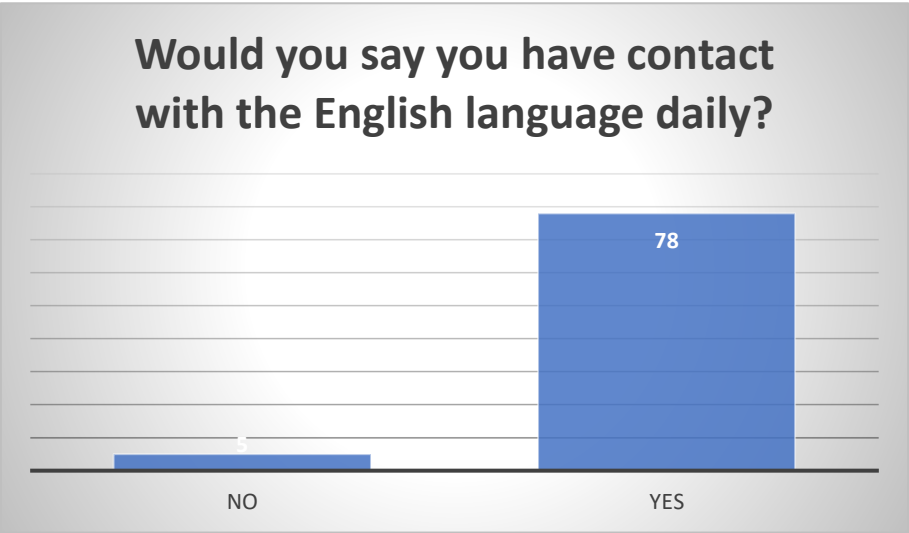


Graph 4 – English Level

To start with the analysis of our chosen sample we will be analysing the level of English of the respondents. The question was “How do you evaluate your English?”

Although it sounds like an easy question, it is a self-evaluating one. For the purpose of this dissertation, we will assume that a “beginner level category” is someone who does not have the ability to have a full conversation in English, an “intermediate level category” would be someone who can have a casual conversation but cannot develop it freely, while an “advanced level category” would be someone who can speak English almost on the same level as they can speak Portuguese.

As it was expected for this age group, due to the easy contact with multimedia and the internet, only a small percentage, to be more exact 3% answered “beginner level category”, 31% answered “intermediate” while the absolute majority, that being 66%, answered “advanced level category”. Knowing that there are people who considered their English level to be minimum and intermediate level category will be very useful to understand if code-switching is only done when people are completely comfortable and fluent in that language.



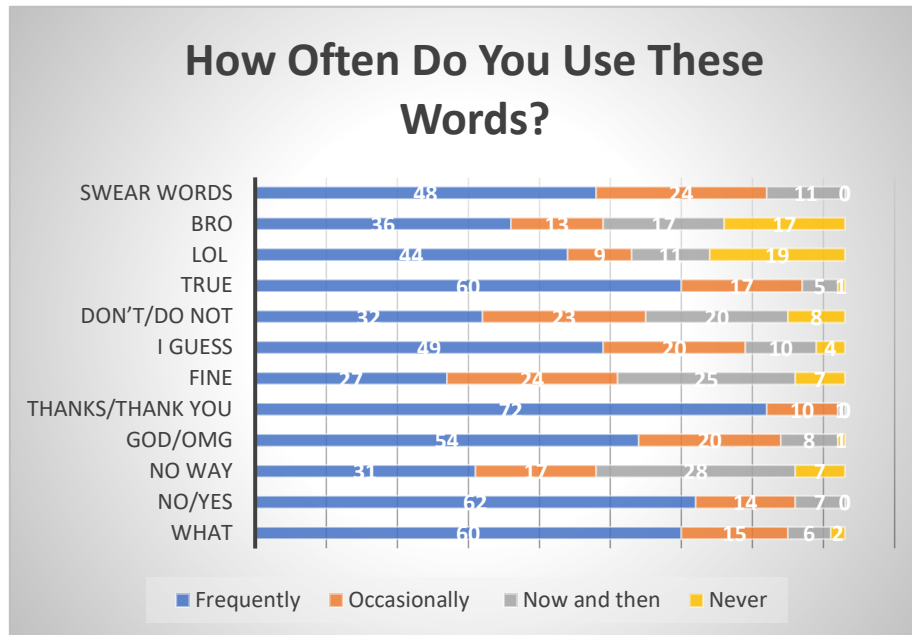
Graph 5 – Contact with the language

To have a better understanding of how much contact with the English language the respondents have they were asked, “Would you say that you have contact with the English language on a daily basis”. Only 5 respondents answered “no” while 78 respondents answered “yes” (see Graph 5). This is an interesting result, as the question before had 3% which corresponds to 2 people answering that they are in the beginner level category, while 5 participants answered that they do not have contact with the language daily.



Graph 6 – Where do you have contact with the English language

As a continuation of the last question, we went ahead and asked “Where do you have contact with the language?”. Media was the most common answer with 35%, social media was a close second with 33%, classes were the third with 19%, and a professional field was the fourth with only 13%. It should be noted at this was a question where the respondents were able to choose more than one option.



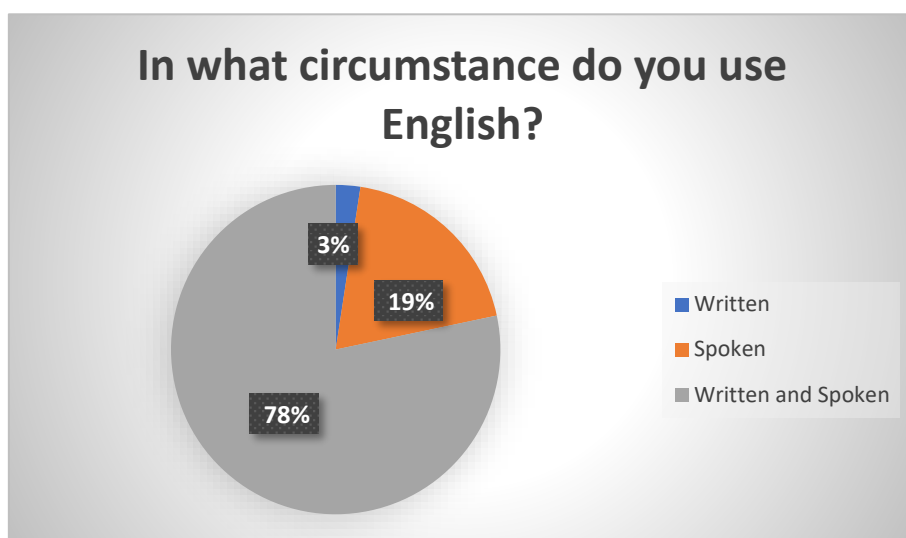
Graph 7 – How often do you use these words

One of the most important questions in the questionnaire was “How often do you use these words?” This question was to be answered with “frequently”, “occasionally”, “not frequently”, and “never”.

Graph 7 shows the words on the questionnaire and how the respondents responded. We can see that the words “Thanks/Thank You” are used by the vast majority, having 72 respondents who answered “frequently” and 0 respondents who answered “Never”. “Yes/No” has a similar case as the words mentioned before having 62 respondents who answered “Frequently” and 0 respondents who answered “Never”. The words in this group, less used by the respondents are “Fine”, which only 27 respondents answered “Frequently” but 7 answered “Never”, “Bro” which 36 respondents using it “Frequently” while 17 “Never” and “LOL” which has 44 people using it “Frequently” but had the highest number of respondents answering “Never” which were 19 people.

An interesting case is the “Swear words” case, this one had 48 respondents answering “Frequently”, 24 answering “Occasionally”, 11 answering “Now and then” and 0 answering “Never”. The use of swear words by all of the respondents could possibly be due to connotation. Some respondents are of the opinion that swear words sound harsher in their first language than in English, so they are likely to swear in English, as it comes across as less aggressive. “Conotações diferentes, por exemplo palavras em inglês são "menos agressivos" que em português⁷”.

Apart from the words given, there was an open-answer question, where they could answer with some other words they use often. The most common answers were “Whatever”, “God”, “Indeed”, “Sis” and “Sir”. Some people used this question to express that they use English vocabulary that they find in memes, and other people expressed that they sometimes speak full sentences in English.



Graph 8 – In what circumstances do you use English

Analysing Graph 8, it can be understood that 78% of people use both written and spoken English, those who do not mostly use English in its spoken form (19%), while only 3% do it only in the written form.

⁷ Different connotations, for example swear words in English sound “less aggressive” than in Portuguese.

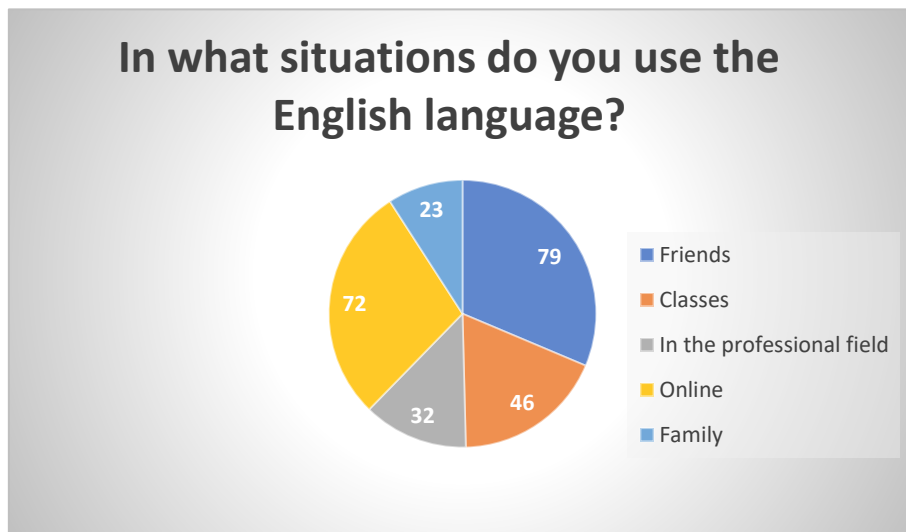
When you send messages do you use English words?



Graph 9– When you send messages do you use English words

This simple question of whether or not they use English words in text messages showed that the absolute majority of the respondents use English words in text messages (93%), while only 7% said “no”.

In what situations do you use the English language?



Graph 10– In what situations do you use the English language

To have a better understanding of why and when do the respondents use this particular language they were asked in what situations do they use the English Language. This was once again a multiple-choice answer question. Not surprisingly, 79 said it was with friends, 72 were online, 46 were in classes, 32 were in the

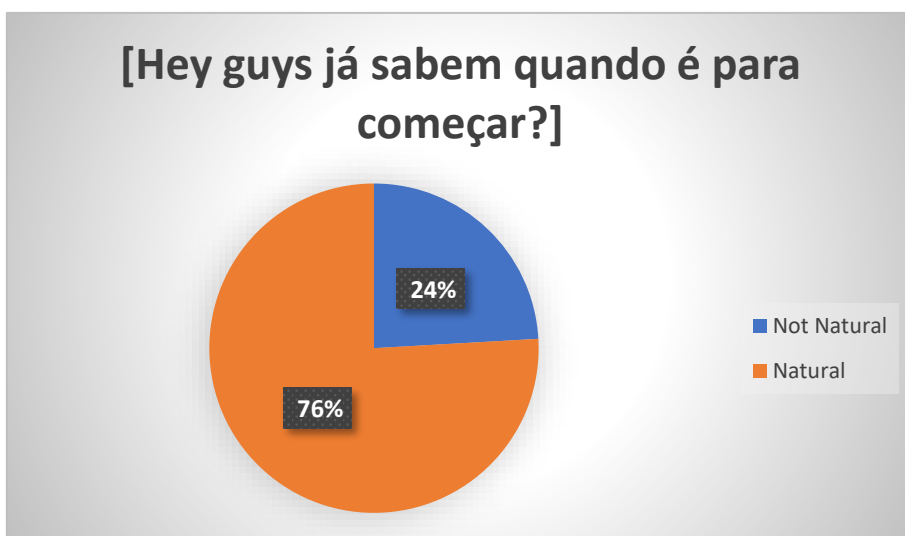
professional field and lastly, 23 were with family. This may be because our respondents were in the 18-29 age range, which explains the 72 online.



Graph 11– Do you write or speak full sentences in English

As the assumption of code-switching being done by everyone, not only those fluent in English, the respondents were asked if they wrote or spoke full sentences in English. There was a clear majority, 81% vs 19%. This proves that not only the people who are fluent in English code-switch.

After this question, the respondents were given a list of sentences with code-switching to be able to understand how natural does code-switching sound to the respondents.



Graph 12– Hey guys já sabem quando é para começar?

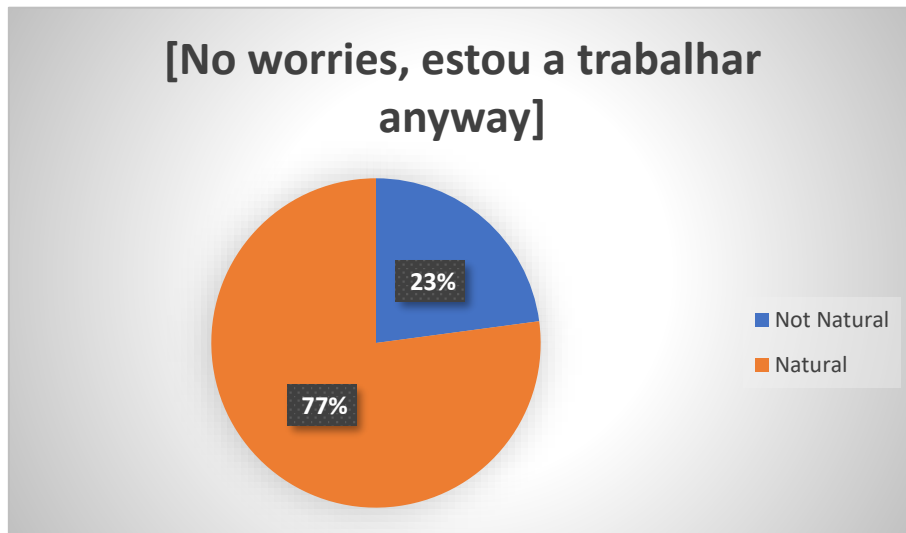
The example “Hey guys já sabem quando é para começar?” of code-switching seems to be well accepted by the respondents of the quiz with 76% answering “Natural” while only 24% answering “Not Natural”. The fact that the English words are used at the beginning and the rest in Portuguese may be a factor of the acceptance.

Age 18-30		“Hey guys já sabem quando é para começar?”		
Tags		Not Natural	Natural	Total
Advanced		11	44	55
Female		4	28	32
Male		7	16	23
Beginner		1	1	2
Female		1	1	2
Intermediate		8	18	26
Female		5	15	20
Male		3	3	6
Total Geral		20	63	83

To *Table 1 - “Hey guys já sabem quando é para começar?”* furthermore understand if any sociolinguistic factor affects the decisions, a dynamic table including variables such as gender and the level of English was created.

It can be understood that in the advanced level category most respondents chose the option “natural” while only 11 chose “not natural”, in the intermediate level category 18 chose natural, while 8 chose “not natural”. The interesting answer was that of the 2 people in the beginner level category: 1 chose this code-switching case as “natural” while the other chose “not natural”. This goes to show that even though this beginner level category does not speak fluently, this does not automatically make this code-switching case feel unnatural to them. A similar argument can be made in the case of respondents from the advanced level category. Even though they speak English fluently, it does not necessarily mean that this code-switching case feels natural to them.

In the same table, it is possible to also analyse the gender. It should be noted that there were more females answering this questionnaire than males. Even with that in consideration, this case of code-switching seems to be better accepted by females.



Graph 13– No worries, estou a trabalhar anyway

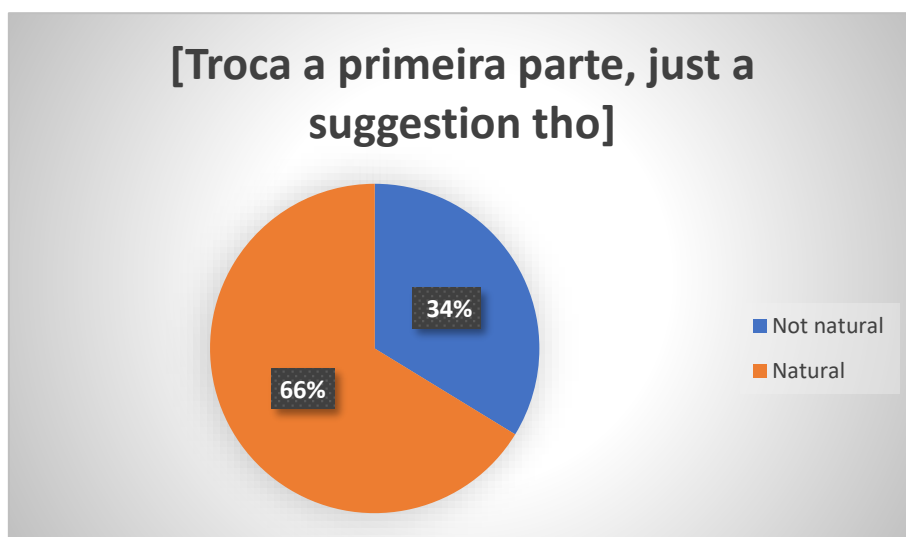
The sentence “No worries, estou a trabalhar anyway” is also well-accepted, the fact that there is English at the beginning followed by Portuguese and back to English makes the sentence feel more natural. In addition, this is the sentence more people feel that it is natural with 77%, while only 23% chose “not natural”.

Age 18-30		“No worries, estou a trabalhar anyway”		
Tags		Not Natural	Natural	Total
Advanced		10	45	55
Female		8	24	32
Male		2	21	23
Beginner		2		2
Female		2		2
Intermediate		7	19	26
Female		3	17	20
Male		4	2	6
Total Geral		19	64	83

Table 2 - “No worries, estou a trabalhar anyway”

Once again, a dynamic table was made to analyse the same sociolinguistic variables (see Table 2).

It is immediately noticeable that in the advanced level category the males accepted this code-switching better than the females, with only 2 males categorizing it as “not natural”. In the beginner level category, although there are only two people with this level, both chose to label this sentence as “not natural”. In the intermediate level category, there is a bigger percentage of females accepting this sentence as “natural”.



Graph 14– Troca a primeira parte, just a suggestion tho?

This sentence “Troca a primeira parte, just a suggestion tho” has a bigger “not natural” percentage than the last two (34%), while the majority of the respondents think this sentence sounds "natural" (66%).

Age 18-30 “Troca a primeira parte, just a suggestion tho”				
Tags	Not	Natural	Natural	Total
Advanced		14	41	55
Female		8	24	32
Male		6	17	23
Beginner		2		2
Female		2		2
Intermediate		12	14	26
Female		9	11	20
Male		3	3	6
Total Geral		28	55	83

Table 3- Troca a primeira parte, just a suggestion tho

In this sentence, the general acceptance is minor. In the category of speakers, there is still a great acceptance with 41 people thinking this sentence sounds “natural” while only 14 people think that it sounds unnatural. In the beginner level category, it can be seen that all chose the “not natural” option. In the intermediate, it is balanced as 12 people thought of it as “not natural” while 14 thought of it as “natural”. In this category. It seems there was also a balanced distribution between genders, having 11 females finding it natural, while 9 found it unnatural, 3 males finding it unnatural, and 3 found it natural.



Graph 15– Me neither, mas já estou aqui, might as well

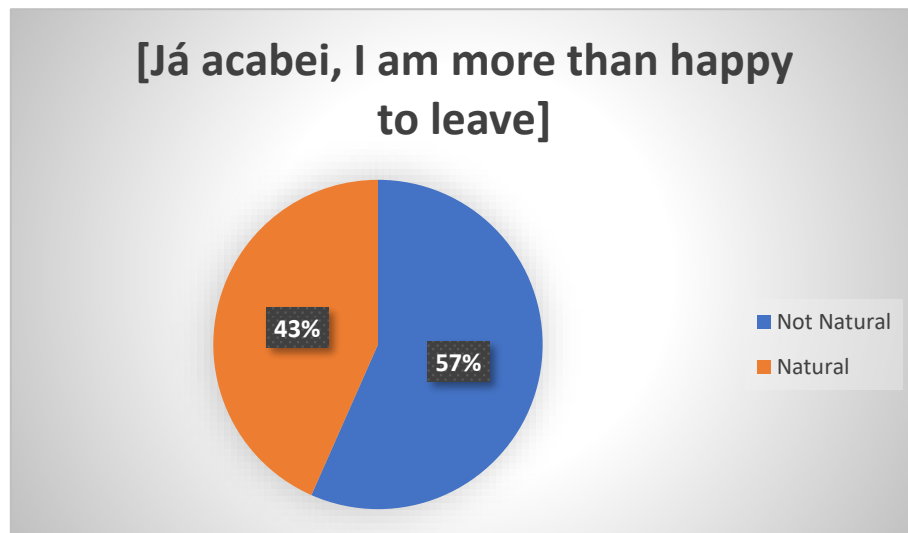
The sentence “Me neither, mas já estou aqui, might as well” was the most divided code-switching case. 49% think of it as “natural” while 51% think of it as “not natural”. This is the first sentence to have more people thinking of it as “not natural”.

Age 18-30		“Me neither, mas já estou aqui, might as well”		
Tags		Not Natural	Natural	Total
Advanced		23	32	55
	Female	13	19	32
	Male	10	13	23
Beginner		2		2
	Female	2		2
Intermediate		17	9	26
	Female	11	9	20
	Male	6		6
Total Geral		42	41	83

Table 4- Me neither mas já que estou aqui, might as well

In the advanced level category, we can still see that most respondents accepted this sentence having 32 categorizing it as natural while 23 categorized it as “not natural”. As expected, the beginner level category thought of this sentence as “not natural”. In the intermediate level category only 9 people, all of them female, thought of this sentence as “natural”, while 17 thought it was unnatural.

In this sentence, we can observe that female respondents seem to be more receptive to code-switching.



Graph 16– Já acabei, I am more than happy to leave

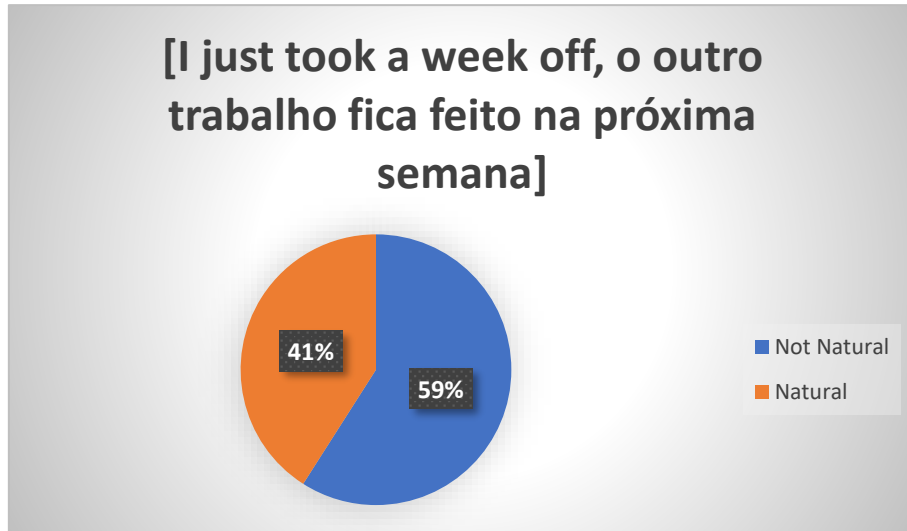
The next sentence “Já acabei, I am more than happy to leave” had a bigger percentage thinking that it does not sound natural (57%), while 43% think of it as natural. This suggests that starting a sentence in Portuguese and then switching to English seems to “bother” the respondents more than sentences that start in English and then code-switch to Portuguese.

Age 18-30		“Já acabei, I am more than happy to leave”		
Tags		Not Natural	Natural	Total
Advanced		27	28	55
Female		13	19	32
Male		14	9	23
Beginner		1	1	2
Female		1	1	2
Intermediate		19	7	26
Female		14	6	20
Male		5	1	6
Total Geral		47	36	83

Table 5– Já acabei, I am more than happy to leave

This sentence in the advanced level category has a very balanced number of people choosing “natural” and “not natural” having 28 and 27 respectively. Surprisingly, in the beginner level category one chose “not natural” and the other “natural”. In the intermediate level category, we see a big change as only 7 respondents answered “natural” while 19 people chose “not natural”, this is the

biggest change until now. The sentence, which was less accepted by the intermediate and advanced level categories was surprisingly accepted by one of the responders in the beginner category level.



Graph 17– I just took a week off, o outro trabalho fica feito na próxima semana

The final sentence “I just took the week off, o outro trabalho fica feito na próxima semana” has 41% of people choosing “not natural” while 59% chose “natural”.

This is also the sentence with more percentage of “not natural”.

Age 18-30 “I just took the week off, o outro trabalho fica feito na próxima semana”				
Tags	Not	Natural	Natural	Total
Advanced		28	27	55
Female		19	13	32
Male		9	14	23
Beginner		2		2
Female		2		2
Intermediate		19	7	26
Female		15	5	20
Male		4	2	6
Total Geral		49	34	83

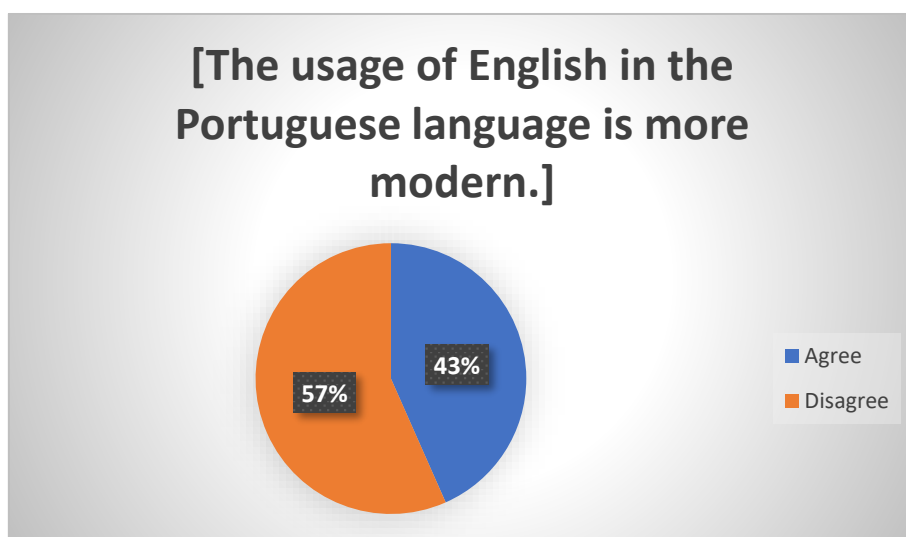
Table 6– I just took a week off, o outro trabalho fica feito na próxima semana

In this sentence, the majority in all the levels of English chose “not natural”. Even the females who are usually more receptive to all forms of code-switching were not as receptive to this sentence.

After analysing all of the sentences, we can observe that although the majority of the respondents have an advanced English level, they still find some forms of code-switching to be peculiar. Based on the analysed data, it can be observed that when speakers code-switch and then go back to their original language again it seems to be more acceptable.

It can also be noted that when the sentence starts in Portuguese and switches to English it seems to be less accepted than when the opposite happens. It may have to do with the fact that Portuguese is the mother tongue of the respondents and they think it is peculiar to simply change to another language.

The evaluation of the sentences is a key element of this study. This will give a perspective of the respondents about the use of the English language in the Portuguese context and will give insights into their general appreciation of code-switching.



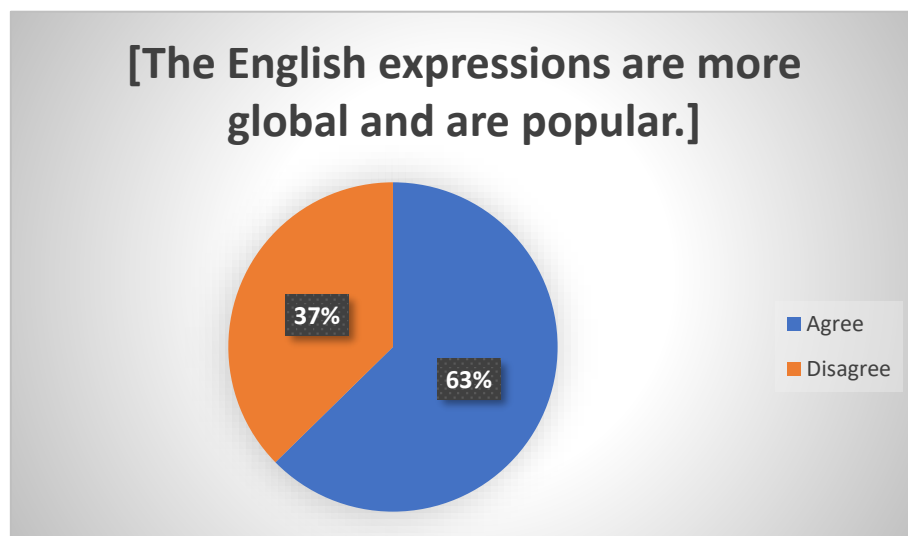
Graph 18– The usage of English in the Portuguese language is more modern

The first affirmation “The usage of English in the Portuguese language is more modern” was unexpectedly different with 43% agreeing and 57% disagreeing. This goes to show that people do code-switching not because it is modern.

Age 18-30 The usage of English in the Portuguese language is more modern				
Tags	Agree	Disagree	Total	
Advanced	25	30	55	
Female	13	19	32	
Male	12	11	23	
Beginner		2	2	
Female		2	2	
Intermediate	11	15	26	
Female	10	10	20	
Male	1	5	6	
Total Geral	36	47	83	

Table 7– The usage of English in the Portuguese language is more modern

This affirmation was mostly disagreed upon, did you actually mean regardless, rather than despite? The level of English or gender (apart from the advanced level category where more males agreed than disagreed), and in the intermediate level category the female respondents gave an equal number of positive and negative answers.



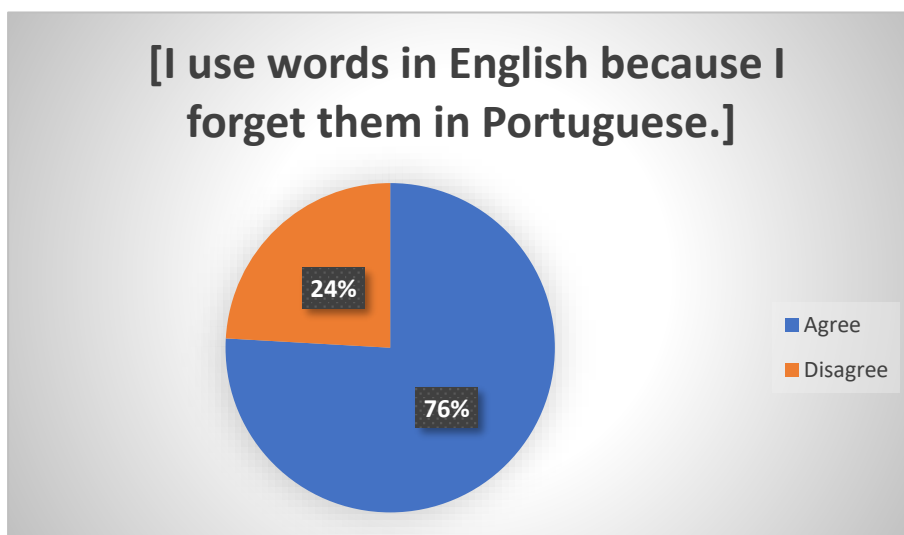
Graph 19– The English expressions are more global and are popular

The affirmation “The English expressions are more global and are popular”, as expected, was more acceptable to the younger respondents (63%), while 37% disagreed.

Age 18-30		The English expressions are more global and are popular		
Tags		Agree	Disagree	Total
Advanced		38	17	55
Female		20	12	32
Male		18	5	23
Beginner			2	2
Female			2	2
Intermediate		14	12	26
Female		11	9	20
Male		3	3	6
Total Geral		52	31	83

Table 8– The English expressions are more global and are popular

This sentence has the vast majority agreeing regardless of the gender of the respondents, of gender. However, it seems that the people in the beginner level category do not agree with this affirmation that it is more global and popular to use English expressions. It is to be noted that all of the respondents were between the ages of 18-30, so this does not seem to be a question of age.



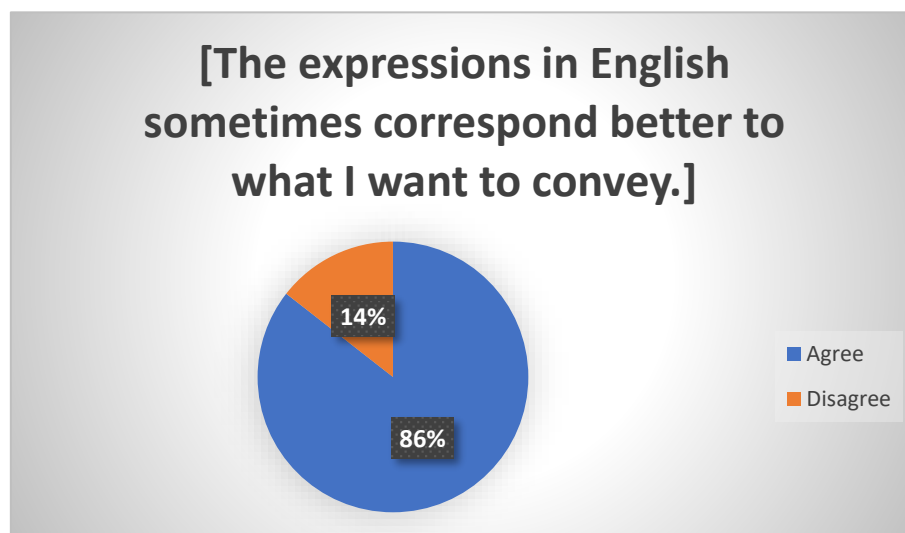
Graph 20– I use words in English because I forget them in Portuguese

This affirmation “I use words in English because I forget them in Portuguese” was accepted by an overwhelming majority of the respondents (76%), while 24% disagreed. This seems to be a phenomenon that happens with the majority of our respondents.

Age 18-30		I use words in English because I forget them in Portuguese		
Tags		Agree	Disagree	Total
Advanced		46	9	55
Female		27	5	32
Male		19	4	23
Beginner			2	2
Female			2	2
Intermediate		17	9	26
Female		13	7	20
Male		4	2	6
Total Geral		63	20	83

Table 9– I use words in English because I forget them in Portuguese

This may be one of the most surprising answers. As it was expected, the beginner category levels did not agree with this statement, but otherwise, it was completely agreed on by the other levels regardless of the gender of the respondents. This was surprising, as the intermediates and advanced level categories both agreed that they occasionally use English because they forgot how to say certain words in their mother tongue.



Graph 21– The expressions in English sometimes correspond better to what I want to convey

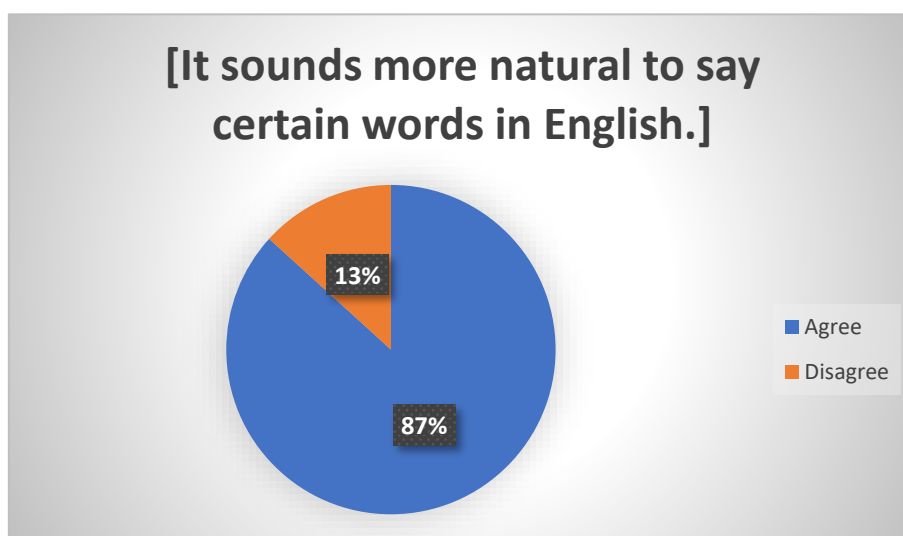
The affirmation “The expressions in English sometimes correspond better to what I want to convey” has an obvious majority with 86% of the respondents agreeing, while only having a minority answering disagree which corresponds to 14%.

Age 18-30 The expressions in English sometimes correspond better to what I want to convey			
Tags	Agree	Disagree	Total
Advanced	49	6	55
Female	28	4	32
Male	21	2	23
Beginner		2	2
Female		2	2
Intermediate	22	4	26
Female	17	3	20
Male	5	1	6
Total Geral	71	12	83

Table 10– The expressions in English sometimes correspond better to what I want to convey

This statement had once again the beginner category levels disagreeing. Apart from those, it had all the other levels agreeing with a big difference between agree and disagree. On the advanced level category, 49 answered “agree” while only 6 answered, “disagree”. In the intermediate level category, it was similar with 22 agreeing, while only 4 disagreed.

Even though the respondents in the intermediate level category are not completely comfortable with the English language, they still feel that some words convey their feeling better in English than they do so in Portuguese.



Graph 22– It sounds more natural to say certain words in English

The last affirmation “It sounds more natural to say certain words in English” has the most percentage of people agreeing than any other affirmation (87%), while 13% disagree.

Age 18-30		It sounds more natural to say certain words in English		
Tags		Agree	Disagree	Total
Advanced		50	5	55
	Female	27	5	32
	Male	23		23
Beginner			2	2
	Female		2	2
Intermediate		22	4	26
	Female	18	3	20
	Male	4	2	6
Total Geral		72	11	83

Table 11 – It sounds more natural to say certain words in English

This statement is the one on which most people agreed on. Even with that fact the beginner level category still disagreed. In the advanced level category, only 5 female respondents disagreed, while 27 agreed. All male participants agreed with this statement. In the intermediate level category, only 4 people disagreed, while 22 agreed. This goes to show that even if respondents at this level do not feel as comfortable speaking English as those in the advanced level category, they are still of the opinion that some words just sound more "natural" in English.

The last question of this quiz was an open-answer question, which asked, “In your opinion what is or what could be the reason to code-switch?”. This question gives an insight into what the respondents think is the main reason for this phenomenon.

A big part of the answers contained the word globalization as well as media. This was already a presupposition, as English media are widely consumed, from TV series/programmes, movies, games and social media. Celebrity culture has a big impact nowadays, so it is normal that for communication purposes or even just to understand the lyrics of a song, people use English.

Although there were 83 responses to this question, the analysis will focus on the less generalized answers, the ones that get into details.

One of the respondents said that the fact that they have contact with the language every day makes it feel as natural as the Portuguese language to them, to the point that code-switching sounds normal. They followed up by saying that sometimes they forget the word in Portuguese but remember it in English and end up simply uttering it in English without having to stop and try to remember it in Portuguese. The fact that to them it feels as natural as the Portuguese language makes it quite easy to switch between languages; we can assume that this answerer is quite fluent in the language but also does not see code-switching in a negative light.

Another interesting answerer responded with “lack of vocabulary in Portuguese”, this is an interesting perspective, which contrasts another answer that said, “We have every word in Portuguese, in my opinion among Portuguese people we should always use Portuguese”. This indicates the differences in the opinion of people in the same age group. This also shows how not everybody feels like talking in English is good, as it is obvious that the second statement views that if you are Portuguese and you are speaking with Portuguese people it would be obvious that you should speak your mother tongue.

However, it was not only this one who answered with a negative connotation, one answerer responded to this question with “popular...vanity”. This answerer clearly does not see code-switching as an enrichment to communication but rather as something superficial.

In some cases, it was stated that English sometimes conveys better what they want to say: “Better chance to explain correctly what I am thinking”. This statement shows that it is not only because it became a stylish thing to do but also because it is easier for some people to express themselves in their second language. To confirm this affirmation another answerer responded with “Different connotations, for example cursing in English does not sound as heavy as it does in Portuguese”. That was proven previously during the quiz that 100% of the respondents curse in English, perhaps the reason for that is exactly the different connotation. This takes us to another part of this dissertation, which is the social media evidence.

A Twitter user (see Image 1 in Appendix) said: “As a bilingual, it is also easier to say my feelings in English than in Portuguese, maybe because there is not really that emotional connection you have with your native language”. Swear words lose

their negative connotation, saying “I love you” seems less difficult than “amo-te” and expressing feelings, in general, seems like, in a way, not as serious as it would be in Portuguese. In addition, this may be a reason why people choose to code-switch certain words, so that it has less intensity, and feels easier to say, without the level of "seriousness" that the same word/expression would have in Portuguese.

Furthermore, an answerer said that speaking in English makes the conversation cosier and more casual. This connects with the statement that speaking in English is not as “serious” as speaking in Portuguese therefore what you say in English, as a Portuguese native is not taken as seriously as if it was said in Portuguese.

Another social media user (see Image 3 in Appendix) stated: “Vocês também não falam bué sozinhos em Inglês?” [You all don’t also speak a lot in English to yourselves], we can see that people do not speak English because it is “in” or because it is a popular language if it was that reason then when they are alone or just thinking they would not use English since no one can see or hear them. This suggests that people do it because it is comfortable and because they sometimes can express themselves better in that language than they do in Portuguese.

7. Conclusion

Although the results of the analysis largely confirmed the starting point assumptions about the possible reasons why people code-switch, there were some unexpected results. We can see that although most accept code-switching as a natural and normal form of communication, some people still see it as a peculiar “tangle” of languages. This is more prominent in people with a lower level of English.

When the switch happens is also an important factor when it comes to the acceptance of the phenomenon. The collected data suggest that when the utterance starts in Portuguese, then switches to English and finally goes back to the original language, the respondents seem to find it more acceptable. This may be because Portuguese is the original language/ mother tongue and some respondents cannot justify the practice of code-switching.

Furthermore, people assume that code-switching is done simply because people want to either show off that they know another language or because they lack knowledge of the English language. This is proven to be false and people who code-switch do not think it is a “popular” thing to do or that is more modern, they simply do it out of habit or in some cases just because they actually forgot the word in Portuguese, even though that is their mother tongue.

The open-answer question gave a more insightful look at why people think they code-switch. Some opinions were perhaps coming from the place of someone who does not want the beauty of their mother tongue to be forgotten, this is why some were against code-switching and thought that Portuguese has all the words to offer. Some people thought of it as enrichment and made communication easier by not having to pause and think of the word in Portuguese.

Although some respondents think that code-switching comes from a place of vanity, it seems that instead, it comes from a place of comfort with English. Some words are easier to say in English rather than in Portuguese. Those either being curse words or confessing feelings to someone or even just venting.

It could safely be concluded that code-switching probably came to stay and people will have to adapt to it. The younger generation grew up with TikTok, Instagram, YouTube and Twitter and other social media, which made access to English

easier than ever. However, this will not substitute the official language of any country; it will rather give place to a new type of communication.

The collected data suggest that respondents code-switch regardless of their gender, level of education, age, and level of English. The global spread of English could be one of the main reasons for this.

Recommendations for further research could include studies involving the same variable, as there are still relevant aspects to be investigated. Perhaps a comparative study between the urban young generation and the rural can also be done since the probability of the urban youngsters having more contact with media is bigger. This could lead to different findings and conclusions.

There is also the possibility of comparing Generation Z and millennials. Both generations have had a big social media influence and are still in contact with Instagram and Twitter. It would be interesting to understand what differences both generations have despite both having a big social media presence.

Finally, it would certainly be worthwhile taking a bigger sample and including other age groups in the investigation.

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8. Appendix

Quiz

Usage of English Language in the Portuguese context: Code-Switching

Este questionário realiza-se no âmbito do projeto de dissertação do mestrado de Linguística: Sociedades e Culturas.

Parti da observação do uso frequente da língua inglesa no discurso português, sobretudo por jovens, incluindo a autora deste questionário. Ocasionalmente deparo-me a utilizar apenas o inglês com colegas, entre outros, mesmo quando temos o português como língua comum.

Estes dados anónimos servirão para um estudo de perceção sobre o uso desta variável (o inglês nas interações). Sendo o seu objetivo verificar se este padrão de uso se encontra difundido noutros grupos sociais. Agradeço desde já a sua colaboração e honestidade nas perguntas que se seguem.

Perfil Sociolinguístico:

Idade:

- 13-17
- 18-29
- 30-49
- 51+

Género:

M

F

Outro: _____

Grau de Escolaridade:

- Ensino Primário
- Ensino Secundário
- Ensino Superior

Onde é que adquiriu o seu conhecimento no inglês?

Na escola/universidade

Formação específica (cursos, na academia)

Através de família ou amigos

Estudo próprio ou aprendizagem através de multimédia (YouTube, filmes, séries ou jogos, etc.)

Já emigrou para um país em que a língua inglesa é comum?

Sim

Não

Se sim, onde? _____

Tem acesso à internet?

- Sim
- Não

Se sim, utiliza-a diariamente?

- Sim
- Não

Vê filmes, séries ou ouve música inglesa?

- Sim
- Não

Questionário:

1. Como avalia/considera ser o seu grau de inglês?
 - Iniciante
 - Médio
 - Avançado
2. Diria que tem muito contacto com a língua inglesa diariamente?
 - Sim
 - Não

Se sim, como?

- Nas aulas
 - Nas redes sociais
 - No meio profissional
4. Utiliza palavras inglesas no seu dia-a-dia?
 - Sim
 - Não

Palavras	Frequente	Ocasional	Pouco Frequente	Nunca
<i>What</i>				
<i>No/Yes</i>				
<i>No Way</i>				
<i>God/OMG</i>				
<i>Thanks/Thank you</i>				
<i>Fine</i>				
<i>I guess</i>				
<i>Don't/Do not</i>				
<i>True</i>				
<i>lol</i>				
<i>Bro</i>				
<i>Palavras explícitas</i>				
Outras:				

5. Em que circunstâncias utiliza a língua inglesa?
 - Na fala
 - Na escrita
6. Quando manda mensagens (Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, Whatsapp, SMS, etc) casuais utiliza vocabulário inglês?
 - Sim
 - Não
7. Em que situações de comunicação utiliza a língua inglesa?
 - Família
 - Amigos
 - Em aula
 - No meio profissional
8. Fala ou escreve frases inteiras em inglês no seu dia-a-dia?
 - Sim
 - Não
9. Como avalia estas frases numa escala de natural a não natural?
 - “Hey guys já sabem quando é para começar?”
 - “No worries, estou a trabalhar anyway”
 - “Troca a primeira parte, just a suggestion tho”
 - “Me neither, mas já estou aqui, might as well”
 - “Já acabei, I am more than happy to leave”
 - “I just took a week off, o outro trabalho fica feito na próxima semana”

10. Concorda ou discorda com as afirmações seguintes?

Afirmações	Não concordo	concordo
As expressões em ingles por vezes correspondem mais ao que quero dizer.		
Parece-me mais natural dizer certas palavras em inglês.		
Uso expressões em inglês porque esqueço-me das expressões em português.		
O uso da língua inglesa na fala portuguesa é mais moderno.		
As expressões inglesas são mais globais e estão mais na moda		

11. Na sua opinião qual é ou qual pode ser a razão da utilização do Inglês alternado com o português?

Answers to the last question of the questionnaire

- Pelo contacto mais facilitado hoje em dia com a língua inglesa
- Pelo **acesso** fácil à media em inglês
- Contacto coma língua
- A Globalização e a expansão da Internet e das redes sociais trouxe uma maior exposição à língua inglesa do que era possível anteriormente.
- É uma língua global e é quase usada no dia a dia tanto quanto a nossa língua materna.
- Vício em determinados termos
- A frequência com que ouvimos inglês
- Media
- Muitas vezes as expressões são mais curtas
- conhecimento de ambas as línguas
- Conhecimento em ambas as línguas
- A naturalidade de dizer certas palavras/frases/expressões em inglês
- Substituir palavras em português que não lembro, mas sei em ingles / Porque uma expressão em ingles é mais especifico para situações
- Maior possibilidade de se expressar "corretamente", ou seja, transmitir exatamente o que está a pensar. 2. Às vezes, simplesmente por hábito (por

exemplo, se uma pessoa, nas suas redes sociais, interage normalmente com posts em inglês) 3. A língua inglesa soa melhor do que a portuguesa em certos aspetos.

- Mais rápido de dizer
- A língua principal nas redes sociais e na maioria da média é Inglês e cada vez mais as crianças são ensinadas a língua inglesa
- Porque soa melhor e já estamos habituados a falar a língua inglesa
- Causa mais comum é provavelmente a utilização diária das 2 línguas, fazendo o cérebro pensar naturalmente no inglês e no português, misturando as 2.
- Consumo extensivo da internet e redes sociais nos dias de hoje, tornam-se comum o uso de certas palavras/expressões
- Mundo globalizado
- Yes
- O facto de estarmos tão habituados a interagir com a língua inglesa acaba a fazer com que esta nos seja tão natural como a portuguesa, ao ponto em que comunicação alternada também se torna natural. Para além disso, às vezes esqueço-me de uma expressão em português, mas vêm-me à cabeça a expressão em inglês e assim termino o que estou a dizer sem ter que pausar para me lembrar do que queria dizer
- Pois temos muito **acesso** a conteúdo inglês so we use to maybe to practice ou so pq fica melhor
- Expressões Universais/ Globais.
- Maior facilidade de se expressar
- It is cool
- A alta quantidade de media ou cultura popular que utiliza a língua inglesa como música, filmes, séries e jogos. A internet é também outro fator chave, especialmente nas redes sociais - para falar com gente de outros países, é mais habitual comunicar entre outros usando o inglês.
- O facto de ser fluente nas duas
- Falta de vocabulário em parte da língua portuguesa, influência dos media no dia-a-dia
- Aumento da influência da língua inglesa
- O facto de ser uma língua mundialmente falada que todos conhecemos

- A exposição frequente à língua que torna quase como “uma segunda língua materna”, por assim dizer
- A presença massiva da língua inglesa nos meios de comunicação social.
- A língua mais utilizada nas social media
- O contacto contínuo com a língua inglesa faz com que eu me esqueça de certos termos em português e, por isso, tenho de recorrer ao uso do inglês.
- Mais fácil comunicar certos sentimentos/ideias com expressões do inglês.
- Por ter como língua mãe portuguesa, e english como quase língua mãe.
- As expressões em inglês combinam mais com o que quero dizer.
- Mais fácil expressar
- O facto de ingles ser uma lingua com tanta importância e influência a nivel global
- Estar exposta à língua inglesa com tanta frequência
- séries, filmes, jogos, youtube, etc
- Por vezes nem há propriamente uma razão, é mesmo pelo hábito.
- Moda... vaidade
- O habito de falar em inglês/ouvir expressões através da tv e outra media pode fazer com que achemos certas expressões ("lol"; "wtf"...) mais naturais ou até levá-las ao uso como forma de interjeções ou formas de resposta curta em meios informais
- Por serem expressões globais
- Contacto com os media.
- Conotações diferentes, por exemplo palavras em inglês são "menos agressivos" que em português
- Mais fácil de se expressar
- Porque muitas das vezes esquecemos o que queremos dizer mas o sabemos em outra lingua, mesmo não sendo o inglês
- Hábito
- Hábito
- Para mim, é mais simples, soa melhor e as especificidades da língua fazem com que encontre mais facilmente a palavra que estou á procura do que a mesma em português.
- Globalização

- Como língua internacional e devido ao contacto frequente com a língua inglesa acabamos por usá-la mais frequentemente e mistura-la com o português
- Força do hábito
- Globalização
- Ser mais fácil, porque agora temos muitos mais conhecimentos em inglês, porque é muito mais comum encontrarmos expressões em inglês
- Globalização
- Para a melhor expressão de ideias, facilitando a comunicação (assumindo-se que as pessoas com quem se está a falar também falam inglês)
- No meu caso utilizo porque muitas vezes esqueço-me das expressões em português e no trabalho utilizo muitos termos em inglês
- Forma inconsciente de mostrar que tem um bom domínio em ambas as línguas
- A simplificação da língua inglesa permite dizer algo, usando menos palavras do que em português
- Dar um sentimento de graça na frase
- Mais contacto através da internet. As pessoas habitam-se a ouvir certas expressões em inglês e torna-se mais natural dizê-las no dia-a-dia
- meio de trabalho e hobbies, bastante de contacto com inglês
- Preferência, esta que pode aparecer devido ao hábito quando falamos em inglês com os outros
- É neste momento a língua universal em várias áreas como tecnologias, artigos científicos e também por ser uma língua fácil de aprender e usando mundialmente no contexto da internet.
- Globalização e maior **acesso** a redes sociais internacionais.
- No meu caso simples conveniência acabo por vezes falar mais inglês que pt durante o dia
- No meu caso resume-se á eficiência, certas ideias são expressadas mais rapidamente em inglês
- A exposição contínua
- Quando o ambiente de trabalho/estudos/lazer é maioritariamente em inglês e depois existe alguma conversação sobre certos assuntos em português que refletem assuntos que maioritariamente é em inglês.

- O facto das expressões inglesas serem mais globais e por vezes soam melhor do que as portuguesas
- estar numa ilha que vive do turismo
- Media
- Porque é a língua mais usada em todo o mundo e para algumas pessoas é fixe dizer coisas em inglês. Ps: temos palavras para tudo em português. Entre portugueses,, na minha opinião, devíamos usar sempre as nossas palavras. Assim como um inglês, deve usar sempre as palavras da sua língua!
- Pois ambas as línguas são usadas frequentemente
- No meu caso, comecei a utilizar o inglês na minha linguagem, começando por utilizar apenas algumas palavras ocasionalmente no meu discurso, depois passando a alternar entre os dois idiomas naturalmente, quando comecei a entrar em contacto com vídeos de criadores cujo idioma era o inglês no Youtube (com 12 anos). Embora os filmes em inglês tenham sido significativos, bem como as aulas de inglês, o que me levou a verdadeiramente a aprender o inglês de uma forma mais pró-activa e prática foram definitivamente os vídeos no Youtube, bem como na aplicação Vine, e as músicas em inglês. No caso dos vídeos e das músicas, tais não ofereciam legendas, de modo que a minha aprendizagem deu-se quase por imersão (como acontece com emigrantes em países estrangeiros). Claro que todo este processo não seria possível sem o aprendizado nas aulas de inglês na escola, no entanto, o que foi o motor da minha aprendizagem prática e conforto com o inglês foram definitivamente os vídeos e músicas, que me cativaram o suficiente para vê-los sem legendas, e aprender ao mesmo tempo que me entretinha.
- Falta de aprofundamento da própria língua materna, no caso de quem usa o inglês na sua comunicação não sendo a sua língua de origem
- No meu caso, por vezes nao me lembro como se diz a palavra em português. Por outro lado, a conversa acaba por se tornar mais casual/informal gerando um ambiente mais acolhedor e próximo.
- Existe várias razões, uma delas é porque falar inglês virou moda por ser uma língua universal, e por estarmos cada vez mais em contato com a língua, principalmente nas redes sociais e em filmes e séries, e também penso por sermos um país de turismo e por esses motivos desenvolvemos o hábito de misturar o português

Social Media Examples

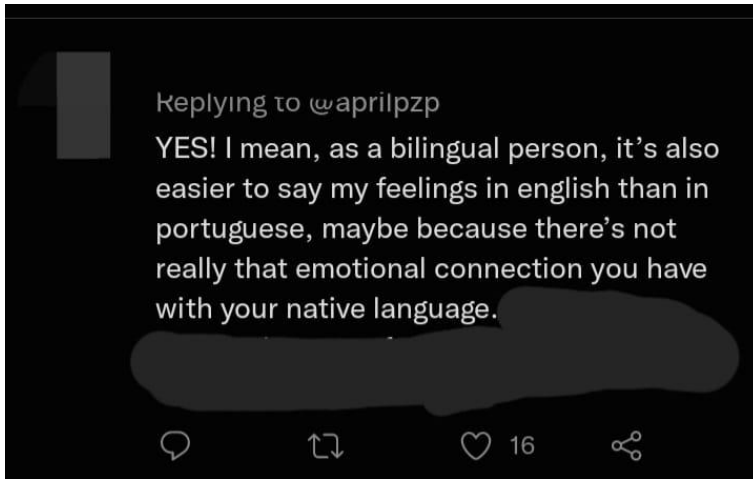


Image 1 – Code-switching – emotional connection



Image 2 – Code-switching – Watching “You” 8

⁸ “dude he really is checking on her through the window, I am triggered”, “ngl Joe is really handsome”, “nah this is really creepy, this dude is weird”



Image 3 – Code-switching – não falam sozinhos em Inglês? ⁹

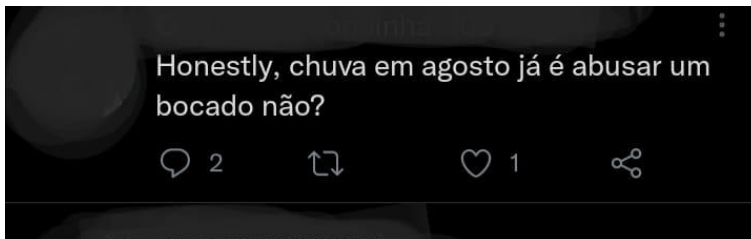


Image 4– Code-switching – Chuva em Agosto ¹⁰

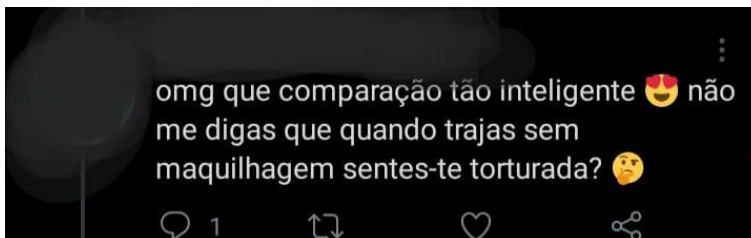


Image 5 – Code-switching – omg ¹¹

⁹ “Don’t you all also speak to yourselves in English?”, “People with the seen thing on messages off give me anxiety, dear lord just act normal would you?”

¹⁰ “Honestly, rain in August is already pushing it a little no?”

¹¹ “omg what an intelligent comparison, don’t tell me that when you wear your academic suit without make-up you feel tortured”

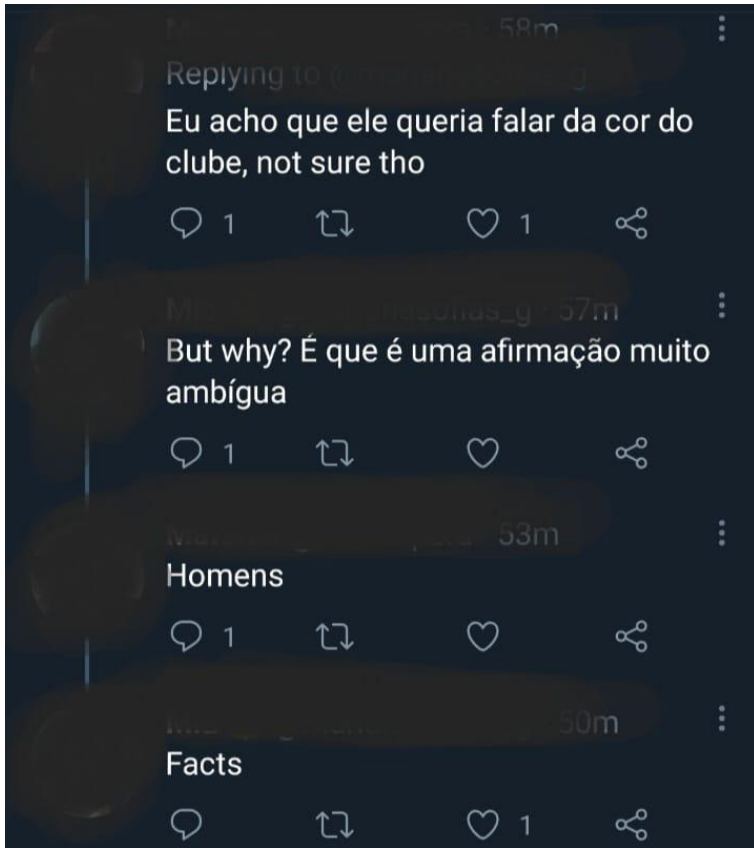


Image 6 – Code-switching – not sure tho

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¹² “I think he wanted to talk about the colour of the team, not sure tho”, “But why, it’s an very ambiguous statement?”, “Men”, “Facts”